

THE FRIEND OF MORMONS.
MR. CALL OF FLORIDA CARRIES HIS POINT
REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLYGAMISTS
TO SECURE ITS INSERTION IN "THE RECORD."

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Quite a spicy debate was caused in the Senate this afternoon by the resolution offered by Mr. Call yesterday to print in "The Congressional Record" the memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Utah. Mr. Call moved to take it from the table at the unhappy moment when Mr. Edmunds was in the chamber. The latter gentleman expressed a preference that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Territories, which has jurisdiction over the subject, but from this view Mr. Call begged to dissent. He thought it was due to a community of 200,000 people to have its views fairly presented. In a vague way he asserted that less than 3 per cent of these American people were guilty of practices under the assumption upon which the objection of the Senator from Vermont seemed to be based.

This had reference to Mr. Edmunds's statement that he could produce and ask to have printed in "The Record" other statements showing the true hypocrisy and gammon of that performance and the adoption of the Constitution, and that it was a mere trick to get away from the control of Congress and under the protection of the laws of the United States. Everybody understood that, and Mr. Edmunds declared that for one did not propose to vote to spend money in order to print in "The Record" that sort of thing. Again Mr. Call begged to assure the Senator from Vermont that there was nothing in the memorial disrespectful to Congress, and that in his opinion there was no reason in right or justice why the Senate should refuse to hear the petition of 200,000 American citizens.

Mr. Edmunds expressed his thanks to the Senator from Florida for the gratifying allusions made to him. They were worthy of the Senator from Florida, and he, the Senator from Vermont, trusted that he was equal to them. He certainly did not question the sincerity of the Senator from Florida, for he, referring again to Mr. Call, had stood behind this polygamicistic heresy every time that it had any interest to advance or any wholesome legislation to resist. "He has," continued Mr. Edmunds very quietly, "done so with a great deal of ability and considerate zeal. I can give the Senator the proof of being absolutely sincere and standing by the body of persons through thick and through thin, come good come ill, and I expect that the Senator will continue to do so, and if in process of time Utah shall become a State, and if the United States Constitution shall be changed so that one person may be a Senator from two States, I have no doubt that the Senator from Florida will be the first Senator whom the country generally will elect."

The insolent speech of Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Call greatly. He fumbled in his pockets for a while for an answer, and then blurted out: "I have stood behind human rights when the Senator from Vermont with exquisite energy sought to punish innocent women and children in Utah by legislation which I regarded as unconstitutional, unfeeling, and inhuman. The Senator from Vermont has been a friend to me, and I have submitted my bill to the courts of justice. I have never expressed an opinion as to how I shall vote on the admission of Utah. That is a question for future consideration. I understand from the statements of trustworthy citizens that not more than one per cent of the population of Utah are polygamists, and that the young people of the Territory are unanimously opposed to it and have submitted consequential bills to the Legislature. The objections of the Senator from Vermont are vain and idle, and are unworthy of the Senator. They are not reasonable as a matter of logic, and are not true as a matter of fact."

Having delivered himself of this speech Mr. Call proceeded to read in his finest melodramatic manner the Constitution and memorial already referred to, thereby securing its printing in "The Congressional Record."

TRYING TO OUST A REPUBLICAN.
BASELESS CHARGES AGAINST A LIGHTHOUSE
KEEPER—THEY FAIL FLAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Assistant Secretary Thompson has received the report of the board of which Commander Case, U. S. N., was chairman, appointed to investigate the charge of neglect of duty, misappropriation of Government property, and of offensive partisanship, preferred by H. D. Westington, Philip Morrisett and others of North Va., against M. L. Odell, keeper of the Cape Henry light station. The conclusions of the board were that the charges preferred by Morrisett were part of a scheme to oust Odell in order to procure the place himself; that Odell had not been derelict in the discharge of his duties, but in order to strengthen the political party of which he is a member.

The testimony introduced showed that Odell was extremely obnoxious, having taken as a Republican partyman in 1855, but had taken part in a convention on which nominated John S. Wise for Governor of Virginia; and that he had acted as James A. Garfield's agent in the same year. The board reported that these were incurred prior to the President's order of July 14, 1856, in regard to official interference in political movements, and that since then Odell had not been derelict in the discharge of his duties. Therefore, recommends the dismissal of the charges, and that no further action be taken in the matter so far as the board is concerned. They suggest that the committee of investigation be directed by the removal of Odell.

Having delivered himself of this speech Mr. Call proceeded to read in his finest melodramatic manner the Constitution and memorial already referred to, thereby securing its printing in "The Congressional Record."

THE REPORT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (*Special*).—The President has at last determined to lay the results of the laborious Pacific Railroads Commissioners before Congress. It is understood that his message transmitting their reports are now ready, and, on presentation, will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The amounts reported by the commissioners, and the cost of the construction of the roads, will be as follows:

The Oregon road was of a scheme to oust Odell in order to procure the place himself; that Odell had not been derelict in the discharge of his duties, but in order to strengthen the political party of which he is a member.

The testimony introduced showed that Odell was extremely obnoxious, having taken as a Republican partyman in 1855, but had taken part in a convention on which nominated John S. Wise for Governor of Virginia; and that he had acted as James A. Garfield's agent in the same year. The board reported that these were incurred prior to the President's order of July 14, 1856, in regard to official interference in political movements, and that since then Odell had not been derelict in the discharge of his duties. Therefore, recommends the dismissal of the charges, and that no further action be taken in the matter so far as the board is concerned. They suggest that the committee of investigation be directed by the removal of Odell.

Having delivered himself of this speech Mr. Call proceeded to read in his finest melodramatic manner the Constitution and memorial already referred to, thereby securing its printing in "The Congressional Record."

AFFAIRS OF THE FISH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (*Special*).—A measure is now pending in the Senate which seeks to overrule the present anomalous order of affairs in the United States Fish Commission. When the late Professor Baird first projected the operations of the Fish Commission he saw that if it became an engine of mere patronage it would be eagerly sought for by those who were remiss in their duty, and that the best advantage to be derived in the act creating the commission was that the office of Commissioner made one of honor and without salary and also requiring the man to be well versed in the technicalities of science. And so, as well as in the case of the Revenue Cutter Service, the commission was conservative in its organization and its functions, and was intended to be at least as independent of politics as possible.

The commissioners were that the striking scenes have used every endeavor to have a settlement of the differences of organization and that no reasonable solution can be found.

The commissioners, however, recommended that no further action be taken in the matter so far as the board is concerned. They suggest that the committee of investigation be directed by the removal of Odell.

Having delivered himself of this speech Mr. Call proceeded to read in his finest melodramatic manner the Constitution and memorial already referred to, thereby securing its printing in "The Congressional Record."

THE UNITED STATES AS A SUGAR BUYER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (*Special*).—Around the knee breeches of the Father of his Country, his saddle bags and a mule supplied to the complex parts of modern marine engines, the engineer officers of the Navy are much interested in the recent comparative tests of copper and aluminum bronze at the Watertown Arsenal. The tests of ordinary bronze showed a tensile strength of 24,500 pounds per square inch, with an elongation of 8.2 per cent. The aluminum bronze known commercially as "A2" cast in sand exhibited a tensile strength of 53,000 pounds and an elongation of 6.2 per cent, while the same metal cast in copper rods resisted a strain of 67,000 pounds and an elongation of 13.5 per cent. In the open air tests of naval experts these results show that the aluminum bronze compares so favorably with steel as to warrant from the last named that it is to be preferred to the copper and aluminum bronze building, the greater weight of the former being overcome by the ease with which it is to be cast into intricate patterns.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S TWO PISTOLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (*Special*).—Around the knee breeches of the Father of his Country, his saddle bags and a mule supplied to the complex parts of modern marine engines, the engineer officers of the Navy are much interested in the recent comparative tests of copper and aluminum bronze at the Watertown Arsenal. The tests of ordinary bronze showed a tensile strength of 24,500 pounds per square inch, with an elongation of 8.2 per cent. The aluminum bronze known commercially as "A2" cast in sand exhibited a tensile strength of 53,000 pounds and an elongation of 6.2 per cent, while the same metal cast in copper rods resisted a strain of 67,000 pounds and an elongation of 13.5 per cent. In the open air tests of naval experts these results show that the aluminum bronze compares so favorably with steel as to warrant from the last named that it is to be preferred to the copper and aluminum bronze building, the greater weight of the former being overcome by the ease with which it is to be cast into intricate patterns.

THE UNITED STATES AS A SUGAR BUYER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—General Astwood reports to the Department of State that the sugar trade of San Domingo is almost exclusively with the United States and that of a total of 38,000,000 pounds shipped to foreign countries during 1856, 36,000,000 pounds were sent to the United States.

Another report says that the total sugar production of Puerto Rico is to be expected to amount to 100,000,000 pounds.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1857.

FOURTH CLASS POST-CHASERS.—The Postmaster-General has appointed the following fourth-class post-chasers: Isaac H. Dehart, Ashbury, N. J.; M. S. Gifford, Newburgh, N. Y.; W. H. Nichols, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Nancy J. Moore, New Haven, Conn.

AWARDS TO AMERICANS.—The Secretary of State has received from the British Government a piece of plate and one gold and three silver watches, which were awarded respectively to Captain W. G. Boge, Mate J. P. Caulfield, and Mr. J. C. McMurtry, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and to Mr. George W. French, of the British Admiralty. The paper states that Mr. Boge's modest petition in the Senate to-day in which the owner offers them at such price "as Congress may determine, as the owner feels under the circumstances," was referred to the Library Committee.

CONTESTANT LUCAS'S EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (*Special*).—Senator Faulkner has been telegraphed on the retired list. Second Lieutenant Larue E. Collier, Signal Corps, has been ordered before the Re-

Mr. Lucas, who contested his seat, a certain sum of money without stating any amount, full for all expenses in contesting the seat. This is a new rule, and is proceeding in the Senate, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

TWO FORMIDABLE WAR-SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Quite a spicy debate was caused in the Senate this afternoon by the resolution offered by Mr. Call yesterday to print in "The Congressional Record" the memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Utah. Mr. Call moved to take it from the table at the unhappy moment when Mr. Edmunds was in the chamber. The latter gentleman expressed a preference that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Territories, which has jurisdiction over the subject, but from this view Mr. Call begged to dissent. He thought it was due to a community of 200,000 people to have its views fairly presented. In a vague way he asserted that less than 3 per cent of these American people were guilty of practices under the assumption upon which the objection of the Senator from Vermont seemed to be based.

This had reference to Mr. Edmunds's statement that he could produce and ask to have printed in "The Record" other statements showing the true hypocrisy and gammon of that performance and the adoption of the Constitution, and that it was a mere trick to get away from the control of Congress and under the protection of the laws of the United States. Everybody understood that, and Mr. Edmunds declared that for one did not propose to vote to spend money in order to print in "The Record" that sort of thing. Again Mr. Call begged to assure the Senator from Vermont that there was nothing in the memorial disrespectful to Congress, and that in his opinion there was no reason in right or justice why the Senate should refuse to hear the petition of 200,000 American citizens.

Mr. Edmunds expressed his thanks to the Senator from Florida for the gratifying allusions made to him. They were worthy of the Senator from Florida, and he, the Senator from Vermont, trusted that he was equal to them. He certainly did not question the sincerity of the Senator from Florida, for he, referring again to Mr. Call, had stood behind this polygamicistic heresy every time that it had any interest to advance or any wholesome legislation to resist. "He has," continued Mr. Edmunds very quietly, "done so with a great deal of ability and considerate zeal. I can give the Senator the proof of being absolutely sincere and standing by the body of persons through thick and through thin, come good come ill, and I expect that the Senator will continue to do so, and if in process of time Utah shall become a State, and if the United States Constitution shall be changed so that one person may be a Senator from two States, I have no doubt that the Senator from Florida will be the first Senator whom the country generally will elect."

The other eraser is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for the two vessels complete. The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of officers to examine the plans submitted, and engineers and naval architects of foreign countries were invited to send in plans. The board examined all plans sent in, and although they did not agree that any of the designs submitted were worthy of acceptance they recommended the construction of one similar to the plans furnished by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of England. This one is to be built of the belted type and will be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is to have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a speed of seventeen knots on hour and will have twin screws. Her armament will be protected by a broadside twelve-inch gun, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, and twelve twelve-inch guns, six inches thick, sixteen inches apart, all mounted on deck.

The other vessel is to be built at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard, and after the design of Chief Naval Constructor. The plans for constructing the two sea-going double bottomed armored vessels are being pushed forward, and it is expected that by early spring work will be begun upon them. One of these is to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the other at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. These vessels are to be built under the act of Congress of August 3, 1856, which appropriated \$2,500,000 for